DEENIYAAT

IN ROMAN SCRIPT WITH ARABIC TEXT

PART - I

- KALIMAAT E ISLAAM
- TAHARAT
- ISLAAMI ADAAB
- ISLAAMI MALOOMAAT (Question & Answer)
- MASNOON DUAAEN
- AZKAAR E NAMAAZ, 11 SOORAY & RAKAAT TABLE
- NOORAANI QAAEDAH & TAJWEED
- MASNOON KALIMAAT
- TARAANA

Under the guidance of

SHAYKH HAFIZ MUHAMMAD ISHAAQ

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STUDENT NAME:.....

CLASS:.....**ROLL NO:**.....

SCHOOL:.....

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SECOND EDITION ®

****NOTE ***TAMAAM MAZAMEEN ZAIL KITAABON SAY LIYE GAYE HAIN (REFERENCE BOOKS) :

- ASAAN DEENIYAAT
- AZKAAR E MASNOONAH
- NOORAANI QAAEDAH HARDOI
- MUALLIM COURSE
- NISAAB E DEENIYAAT

TARAANA : ترانہ

- aye duniya kay baag kay maali
  aye apnay bandon kay waali

- dil kay maalik…….jaan kay maalik
  duniya aur jahaan kay maalik

- doosra tujhsa koi nahi hai
  tujhsa daata koi nahi hai

- baksh hamaray jism ko taaqat
  baksh hamay mehnat ki aadat

- padh-nay par dil maa-el karday
  ilm o' hunar mein kaamil karday

- himmat day kuch kaam karein hum
  jag mein raushan naam karein hum

- dil mein watan ki ulfat bharday
  khidmat e quam kay qabil karday

- sach bolain hum jhoot na bolain
  kabhi kisi ka aib na kholay

- ho insaaf usool hamaara
  sirf ek tera dhoonday sahaara

- naam pay teray jaan fidaa ho
  koi na dil mein teray siva ho

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KALIMAAT E ISLAAM

کلمات اسلام

1st KALIMAH TAYYIB : (PAAK)

لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ

Laa e laaha il-lal laah – Muham-madur rasoolul laah.

Allaah taala kay siva koi ibadat kay layaq nahi, Hazrat Muhammad SAWS Allaah kay Rasool hain

2nd KALIMAH SHAHADAT : (GAWAHI DAYNA)

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ

Ash hadu al laa e laaha il-lal laahu wa ash hadu an-na muham-madan abduhoo wa rasooluh

Main gawahi dayta hoon kay Allaah taala kay siva koi ibadat kay layaq nahi aur main gawahi dayta hoon kay Muhammad SAWS Allah kay banday aur uskay rasool hain

3rd KALIMAH TAMJEED : (ALLAAH KI BUZRUGI BAYAAN KARNA)

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَلَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيْمِ

Subhaanal laahi wal hamdu lil laahi wa laa e laaha il-lal laahu wal laahu akbar, walaa haula walaa quw-wata il-laa bil-laa hil ali yil azeem

Allaah taala ki zaat har aib say paak hai aur tamaam tareefien Allaah kay liye hai aur Allaah kay siva koi mabood nahi aur Allaah sub say bada hai aur nahi hai gunahoon say bachney ki taqat aur na naeki karni ki quwwat magar Allaah ki taufeeq say jo buland hai azmat wala hai.

4th KALIMAH TAUHEED : (ALLAAH KO EK MAANNA)

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٍ

Laa e laaha il-lal laahu wah dahoo laa shareeka lahoo, lahul mulku wa lahul hamdu wa-huwa a'laa kul-li shai-in qadeer

Nahi hai koi ibadat kay layaq siva Allaah taala kay, woh akela hai us ka koi shareek nahi usi kay liye mulk hai aur uski tareef hai aur woh har cheez par qadir hai.

KALIMAH ISTAGHFAR : (ALLAAH SAY MAGHFIRAT TALAB KARNA)

اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللّٰهَ الَّذِيْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّوْمُ وَاَتُوْبُ اِلَيْهِ

Astagh firul laahal lazee laa e laaha il-laa huwal haiyul qaiyuum wa a-tuubu elaih

Maghfirat talab karta hoon main Allaah taala say jiskay alaawah koi mabood nahi jo zinda hai qaayem rakhnay waala hai aur usi say taubah karta hoon.

WUZOO KAY FARAAIZ : وضو کے فرائض

(yaani woh baatein jin kay baghair wuzoo hota hi nahi)

wuzoo mein 4 farz hain :

1. Payshaani kay baalon say thudi kay neechay tak aur ek kaan say doosaray kaan tak muuh dhona.
2. Dono haathon ko kuhniyon samait dhona.
3. Chauthaye (1/4) sar ka masah karna.
4. Dono paaon takhno samait dhona.

WUZOO KI SUNNATEIN : وضو کے سنتیں

(yaani woh kaam jin kay baghair wuzoo to hojata hai magar na mukammal rehta hai)

wuzoo ki 13 sunnatein hain :-

1. niyyat karna
2. bismillaah padhna
3. pehlay teen baar dono haath gatton tak dhona
4. miswaak karna
5. teen baar kulli karna
6. teen baar naak mein paani daalna
7. daari (beard) ka khilaal karna
8. haath paaon ki ungliyon ka khilaal karna
9. har azoo ko teen baar dhona
10. ek baar tamaam sar ka masah karna, yaani bheega hua haath sar par phairna
11. dono kaano ka masah karna
12. tarteeb say wuzoo karna
13. musalsal wuzoo karna, yaani ek azoo khuskh (dry) na honay paaye kay doosara azoo dhoye

GUSUL KAY FARAAIZ : غسل کے فرائض

(woh baatein jin kay baghair gusul hota hi nahi)

Gusul mein 3 farz hain :

1. kulli karna
2. naak mein paani daalna
3. tamaam badan par paani bahaana – is tarah kay baal barabar jagah sukhi na rahay.

GUSUL KI SUNNATEIN : غسل کی سنتیں

Gusul mein 5 sunnatein hain :

1. dono haath gatton tak dhona
2. na paaki duur karnay ki niyyat karna
3. jis jagah badan par najasat (na paaki) lagi ho usay dhoona
4. pehlay wuzoo karna
5. tamaam badan par teen baar paani bahaana

NAWAQIZ E WUZOO : نواقض وضو

(jin cheezon say wuzoo toot jaata hai unhain nawaqiz e wuzoo kehtay hai aur woh 8 hain)

1. pakhaana, peshaab karna, ya in dono raaston say kisi aur cheez ka nikalna
2. reeh yaani hawa ka peechay say nikalna
3. badan kay kisi muqaam say khoon ya peep ka nikal kar beh jaana
4. muuh bhar kar qhai (vomiting) karna
5. lait kar ya tek laga kar soona
6. bimari ya kisi wajah say bay hosh ho jaana
7. majnoon yaani diwaana ho jaana
8. namaaz (rukoo aur sajday waali) mein qaiqah maar kar hasna

ISLAAMI ADAAB (ISLAMIC MANNERS) اسلامی آداب

KHANAY KAY ADAAB : کھانے کی آداب

1. dono haath gatton tak dhona aur na ponchna
2. dastar khwaan bichana
3. khanay ki dua (bismil laahi wa a'laa bara-katil-laah) padhna
4. daayien (right) haath say khana (baayien (left) haath say hargiz na khana)
5. apnay saamnay say khana, agar bartan mein kayee cheezein ho to jo pasand ho woh khaaye, kisi ka haath badh raha ho to apnay haath ko roaklay
6. teen ungaliyon say khana (agar zaroorat hoto paanch ungliyon ka istemaal kar saktay hain)
7. bartan ko aur ungliyon ko saaf karkay khaana
8. agar luqma gir jaaye to luqma utha kar saaf kar kay khalena
9. khanay mein aib na lagaana
10. tek laga kar na khana
11. khanay kay baad ki dua padhna (Alhamdu lil laahil lazee at amanaa wasa qaanaa waja a'lanaa minal muslimeen)
12. pehlay dastar khwaan uthana phir khud uthna aur dastar khwaan uthanay ki dua padhna
    (Al hamdu lil laahi hamdan kaseeran tay-yibam mubarakan feehi ghaira makfi iw walaa muwad-da iw walaa mustagh nan anhu rab-banaa.)
13. haath dhona
14. kulli karna

PAANI PEENAY KI SUNNATEIN: پانی پینے کی سنتیں

1. Paani baith kar peena
2. paani dekh kar peena
3. paani peenay say pehlay 'bismil-laah' kehna
4. daahinay (right) haath say peena
5. teen saans mein peena
6. peenay kay baad 'alhamdulillaah' kehna

SOONAY KAY ADAAB : سونے کے آداب

1. jald soonay ki fikr karna, duniya ki baatein na karna
2. wuzoo kar kay soona
3. teen baar bistar saaf kar kay soona
4. teen silaaye surma laga kar soona
5. kalimah taiyyibah padh kar soona (Awwal kalimah)
6. tasbeeh fatimah padh kar soona
   (33 martaba- subhaan allaah, 33 martaba- alhamdulil laah, 34 martaba allaahu akbar)
7. teeno 'Qul' padh kar haathon par phoonk kar saaray badan par phairlay
8. 'suray mulk' aur 'alif laam meem sajdah' padh kar soona
9. dhaahini (right) karwat lait kar haath rukhsaar kay neechay rakh kar soona
10. dua padh kar soona (Allaahum-ma bismika amootu wa ah-yaa)

SOOKAR UTHNAY AUR MASJID JAANAY KI SUNNATEIN:

سو کر اُٹھنے اور مسجد جانے کی سنتیں

1. jaagnay par sab say pehlay dua padhna ya koi zikr zubaan par jaari karna
2. joota pahennay mein seedhay pair say shuru karna
3. haath dho kar paani mein daalna
4. baitul khalaa jaanay par dua padhna
5. baitul khalaa mein pehlay ultha (left) pair rakhna
6. qadam-chay par pehlay seedha (right) pair rakhna, utarnay mein ultha pair pehlay neechay rakhna
7. baitul khalaa say nikalnay par dua padhna
8. wuzoo sunnat kay mutabiq ghar par karna
9. sunnatein ghar par padh kar jaana, mauqa na ho to masjid mein padhna
10. ghar say jaatay waqt dua padhna
11. itmenaan say jaana, daurd (run) kar na jaana

JOOTA (SHOES) PAHENNAY KAY ADAAB: جوتا پہننے کے آداب

1. Ek joota pahen kar chalna mamnoo (mana) hai
2. joota pehlay daahinay (right) pair mein pehnay aur utartay waqt pehlay baayien (left) pair say utaarein
3. jahaan joota chori honay ka andeshaa ho wahaan na rakhein, apnay paas rakhein (magar masjid mein lejaanay say pehlay jootay ki gard o ghubaar jhatak dein)

BAITUL KHALAA JAANAY KI SUNNATEIN: بیت الخلاء جانے کی سنتیں

1. sar dhaank kar aur joota ya chappal pahen kar baitul khalaa mein jaana
2. dua padh kar jaana (Allahum-ma innee a'oo zubika minal qubusi wal qabaa is)
3. pehlay baaya (left) pair andar rakhna
4. qiblah ki taraf na chehra karay aur na peeth karay
5. faraaghat kay waqt baayien (left) pair par wazan daal kar baithay
6. baitul khalaa mein baith kar bila shadeed zaroorat kay baat na karay aur usi tarah Allaah ka zikr bhi na karein
7. faraaghat kay waqt azoo e khaas ko daahina haath na lagayein balkay baaya haath lagayein
8. peshaab karnay kay liye narm jagah talaash karay
9. baith kar peshaab karay – khaday ho kar na karay
10. peshaab kay chhiton say bahot bachay kyunkay aksar azaab e qabar us say na bachanay ki wajeh say hota hai.
11. anghothi ya kisi cheez par quraan shareef ki ayat ya Huzoor (Sallal lahu alihi wa sallam) ka naam mubarak likha hua ho to usay apnay paas na rakhay
12. faraaghat kay baad pehlay chhota istenjaa dhoyen phir bada istenjaa dhoen
13. phir daahina (right) kadam bahar nikaal lay
14. baitul khalaa say nikal nay ki dua padhay. (Ghufraa naka alhamdu lil laahil lazee azhaba an-nil azaa wa 'aa faanee)

MASJID MEIN DAKHIL HONAY AUR NIKALNAY KI SUNNATEIN : مسجد میں داخل ہونے اور نکلنے کی سنتیں

1. daahinay pair (right leg) say masjid mein dakhil hona
2. "Bismillaahi was-salaatu was salaam a'laa rasoolil laah" - padhay, phir yeh dua padhay (Allaahum maf tahlee ab waaba rahmatik)
3. Aetekaaf ki niyyat karna
4. Masjid say nikal tay waqt phir "Bismillaahi was-salaatu was salaam a'laa rasoolil laah" - padhay, uskay baad baaya pair (left leg) bahar rakkhay aur yeh dua padhay (Allaahum-ma innee as aluka min fazlik)

DUA KAY ADAAB : دعا کے آداب

1. awwal aur aakhir durood e shareef padhna
2. dono haath seenay kay saamnay rakhna
3. dua aahista maangna
4. har dua ko teen baar kehna
5. ungliyon aur hateliyon ko aasmaan ki taraf rakhna
6. dua qubool honay ki poori umeed rakhna
7. dua kay baad dono haath chehray par phairna

AMAAL E JUMAH: اعمال جمعہ

Yaani jumah kay woh amaal jin ki hadees e paak mein khaas fazeelat aayi hai aur in par amal karnay say har har qadam par ek saal nafil namaaz aur ek saal nafil rozay ka sawaab milta hai woh 6 amaal yeh hai :

1. Gusul karna
2. Masjid jaldi jaana
3. Paidal jaana
4. Imaam kay qareeb baithnay ki koshish karna

5. Koi laghoo kaam na karna
6. Khutbah ghaur say sunna

In kay alaawah aur bhi chand amaal hai jin ka jumah kay din khaas ahtemaam karna chahiye

1. Suray Khaf ki tilawat (para no. 15 , total ayats -110)
2. Durood e shareef ki kasrat, kum say kum 300 baar
3. Salaat tul tasbeeh padhna
4. Dono khutbo kay darmiyaan jab imaam mimbar par baithay to dil hi dil mein dua karein
5. Ghuruub e aaftaab (maghrib) say pehlay dua karna kay us waqt dua qubool hoti hai

KHUTBAY KAY WAQT MAKROOH AMAAL: خطبے کے وقت مکروہ اعمال

1. Khutbay kay waqt baat karna
2. Namaaz padhna
3. Dua karna
4. Quran ki tilawat karna
5. Durood e shareef padhna
6. Zikr karna
7. Tasbeeh karna ya koi bhi aisa kaam karna jis ki wajah say khutbah tawajjuh kay saath na sun sakay makrooh hain

WAALIDAIN (MAA - BAAP) KAY HUQOOQ AUR ADAAB AUR UN KAY FAZAAIL : والدین کے حقوق اور آداب اور اُن کے فضائل

1. maa kay qadmo kay neechay jannat hai
2. baap jannat kay darwazon mein say beech ka darwaza hai
3. waalidain ki khoob khidmat karein, is say rizq aur umar mein barkat hoti hai
4. waalidain ka aur unkay rishtedaar, dost ahbaab aur mutalliqeen ka ikraam aur ahteraam karein
5. agar waalidain neechay baithay hoto unchi jagah par na baithay aur na unchi awaaz mein baat karein
6. agar waalidain kisi kaam say roakein to usi mein bhalaayi samajh kar ruk jaaye
7. waalidain bhoodhay ho jaaye to unki har tarah say khidmat karein
8. aisa koi kaam na karein jissay waalidain naaraaz ho
9. waalidain ki nafarmaani karnay waalay par Allaah nay jannat haraam kardi hai
10. waalidain ki har baat maanay, agar khilaaf e sharah (islam kay khilaaf) hoto usay baaton mein taal day
11. waalidain ki riza (khushi) mein Allaah ki riza hai aur unki naaraazgi mein Allaah ki naraazgi hai
12. waalidain ki agar zindagi bhar bhi khidmat ki jaaye to unkay ek ahsaan ka badla bhi nahi chukaya jasakta
13. waalidain ko ek martabah shafaqat say dekhnay say ek maqbool hajj ka sawaab milta hai

ILM DEEN SEEKHNAY KAY ADAAB AUR US KI FAZEELAT : علم دین سیکھنے کے آداب اور اُسکی فضیلت

1. zaroorat kay muwafiq deen ka ilm hasil karna.
2. ba-wuzoo ho kar padhna.
3. ikhlaas kay saath padhna.
4. amal ki niyyat say padhna.

5. ustaazon (teachers) ka adab aur ahteraam karna.
6. kitaabon ka adab o ahteraam karna.
7. jin cheezon say ilm hasil ho uska adab karna.
8. darsgaah (classroom) ka adab karna, yaani darsgaah mein saleeqay say baithna aur saaf rakhna
9. padhnay kay zamaanay mein waqt, sahet aur faraghat ko ganeemat samajhna.
10. kaghaz ka tukda raastay mein gir jaaye to kisi mehfooz jagah par rakhna.
11. kaghaz aala - ilm hai uskay adab say ilm mein barkat hoti hai.
12. jo bhi ilm seekhay usay doosron tak pahonchaye.
13. shauq say padhay, padha hua khoob yaad rakhay.
14. apnay ilm par naaz na karay balkay nemat samajh kar shukar adaa karay.
15. padhnay mein niyyat khidmat e deen aur riza e khuda ki rakhay.
16. izzat aur jaah e dunyawi ki niyyat hargiz na rakhay.
17. talib e ilm (student) agar ustaaz ki be-adbi karay ya ustaaz ki na-farmaani ho jaaye to nihayat hi aajizi say muaafi mangay.
18. talib e ilm ki Allaah taala kay yahaan badi izzat aur bada martaba hai.
19. jo talib e ilm, ilm hasil karnay kay liye ghar say nikalta hai to farishtay uskay khadmo kay neechay apnay paron ko bechatay hai (abu dawood, tirmizi)
20. talib e ilm kay liye samundar kay machliya tak dua e magfirat aur dua e khair karti hai.
21. talib e ilm agar talib e ilmi mein mar jaaye to "shaheed" ka darja paayega aur qiyamat mein ulama kay saath uthaya jaayega. (tirmizi)

LIBAAS KAY ADAAB: لباس کے آداب

1. mardo ko takhnay say neechay kurta ya paijama ya lungi pahenna mamnoo (mana) hai
2. kapaday daahini (seedhay- right) taraf say pahenna chahiye
3. kapaday pahen kar Allaah ko yaad karna yaani dua padhna chahiye, issay gunaahon ki maghfirat hoti hai
4. ameeron kay saath ziyaadah baithnay say hawas (khwahish) badhti hai aur umdah (achchay) kapaday pahennay ki khwahish hoti hai
5. jab tak kapaday mein paywandh (patch) na lag jaaye usko puraana na samajhna
6. kapado mein is qadar zeenath aur ahtemaam karna kay loog uski taraf ungli uthaye yeh riya aur takabbur hai aur na bilkul maila ganda rehna kay yeh nemat ki na shukri hai, saadgi say rahay
7. apni wazah (tareeqah) chhor kar doosri qaumo ki wazah say nifrat aisi ho jaisay mard ko aurat kay libaas say hoti hai
8. aurat ka bareek kapada pahenna nanga rehna hai, yaani gunaah mein nanga rehnay kay barabar hai
9. mard ko sonay ki anghothi pahenna haraam hai
10. mard ko aurat ka aur aurat ko mard ka libaas pahenna aur shakal aur soorat banana haraam hai

CHAND BAATAIN TEHZEEB AUR AKHALAAQ KI : چند باتیں تہذیب اور اخلاق کی

(Hadees : sub say behtareen aadmi woh hai jis kay akhlaaq sub say achchay ho)

1. Achchay baaton par ghaur aur fikr karay, be-kaar baaton mein na paday
2. Aisay doston kay saath taalluq rakhay jo neaki ka hukum kartay ho aur buraaeyon say roaktay ho
3. Kapday pahennay say pehlay dekhlay kay kahin phata hua aur seewan khula to nahi

4. Paaki, safaayi emaan ka bada hissa hai
5. Jo cheez jahaan say uthayi phir usi jagah rakhay bayja na rakhay ussay doosron ko takleef hoti hai
6. Baghair ijazat kisi ki bhi cheez istemaal na karay
7. Zair-jama aisi jagaah na sukhaye jahaan logon ki nazar padti ho
8. Phatay kapday pahenna aib hai lekin paywandaar pahenna aib nahi
9. Sirf paijama - banyaan pehan kar na rahay, zaroorat hoto lungi banyaan pehan saktay hai
10. Naak ki rayzish (running nose) saaf kartay rahay, andar na niglay kay yeh bahot gandi baat hai
11. akhlaaq kay dairay mein rehkar guftagu (baat) karay gaali galoj na karay
12. Guftagu saaf aur buland awaaz say kiya karay, us say sunnay waalay ko pareshaani nahi hoti hai aur baat samajh mein aati hai
13. Saathiyon kay darmiyaan mein hi khankaar kay na thukay balkay bahar jaa kar khankaray aur wahin thukay
14. Baitul khala may baat na karay aur na wahaan ki diwaron par gandagi lagaaye aur na diwaron par kuch likhay yeh bahot buri baat hai
15. Raastay mein aisi cheez na dalay jis say kisi ko takleef ho maslan - kaanch, kaantay, phalon ki chilkay waghairah
16. Masjid mein baatein na karay issay neakiya zaaya hoti hai
17. Badon ki majlis mein baith kar aapas mein baat na karay
18. Kisi ki chappal par chappal na chhoray aur na pair say doosron ki chappal hata kar apni chappal rakhay yeh sakht na munasib hai
19. Haftay mein kum say kum do martaba nahaaye aur saaf sutray kapday pahenay
20. Topi, romaal, kapday waghairah ganday aur mailay na rakhay

DEENI MALOOMAAT (ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE) : دینی معلومات (سوال وجواب)

1) hum kaun hai ?
A) hum musalmaan hai

2) hamaray deen (mazhab) ka kya naam hai ?
A) hamaray deen ka naam islaam hai

3) hum kis kay ummati hain ?
A) hum hazrat Muhammad Mustafa SAWS kay ummati hain

4) hum ko kis nay paida kiya ?
A) hum sub ko Allaah Ta'ala nay paida kiya

5) hum kis ki ibadat kartay hai ?
A) hum khalis Allaah Ta'ala ki ibadat kartay hai

6) humein khilanay – pilanay wala kaun hai ?
A) humein khilanay – pilanay wala Allaah Ta'ala hai

7) hum ko islaam kya sikhata hai ?
A) hum ko islaam yeh sikhata hai kay – Allaah ek hai, wohi bandagi kay layaq hai aur
- hazrat Muhammad SAWS Allaah Ta'ala kay banday aur uskay rasool hain,
- Quraan e shareef Allah Ta'ala ki kitaab hai,
- Islaam sachcha deen hai,
- duniya aur akhirat ki tamaam bhalaeyaan aur neak baatein islaam sikhata hai

8) jo Allaah ko nahi maantay unhain kya kehtay hai ?
A) jo Allaah ko nahi maantay unhain kafir kehtay hai

9) Allaah Ta'ala nay duniya ko kis cheez say paida kiya ?
A) Allaah Ta'ala nay duniya ko apni qudrat aur apnay hukum say paida kiya

10) hum sub kis ki aulaad hain ?
A) hum sub hazrat Aadam (A.S) ki aulaad hain

11) islaam kay bunyadi usool kya hain ?
A) islaam kay bunyadi usool – tauheed – risalat aur – akhirat hain

12) sub say pehlay paighambar ka naam batao ?
A) sub say pehlay paighambar ka naam hazrat Aadam (A.S) hai

13) islaam ka kalimah kya hai ?
A) islaam ka kalimah "LAA ILAAHA ILLAL LAAH MUHAMMAD DUR RASOOLUL LAAH" hai

14) hamaaray paighambar ka naam kya hain ?
A) hamaaray paighambar ka naam hazrat Muhammad Mustafa SAWS hain

15) aasmaani kitaabein kitni hain unkay naam batao ?
A) aasmaani kitaabein 4 hain :1) tauraat
2) zaboor
3) injeel
4) quraan e majeed

16) tauraat kis par naazil huyi ?
A) tauraat hazrat Moosa (A.S) par naazil huyi

17) zaboor kis par naazil huyi ?
A) zaboor hazrat Dawood (A.S) par naazil huyi

18) injeel kis par naazil huyi ?
A) injeel hazrat Eesaa (A.S) par naazil huyi

19) quraan e majeed kis par naazil huyi ?
A) quraan e majeed hazrat Muhammad Mustafa SAWS par naazil huyi

20) chaar (4) mashhoor farishton kay naam batao ?
A) chaar mashhoor farishton kay naam yeh hain : 1) hazrat Jibraeel (A.S)
2) hazrat Mekaeel (A.S)
3) hazrat Israfeel (A.S)
4) hazrat Izraeel (A.S)

21) hazrat Jibraeel (A.S) kis kaam par mamoor hain ?
A) hazrat Jibraeel (A.S) Allaah Taala kay ahkaam laanay par mamoor hain

22) hazrat Mekaeel (A.S) kis kaam par mamoor hain ?
A) hazrat Mekaeel (A.S) barish barsanay par mamoor hain

23) hazrat Israfeel (A.S) kis kaam par mamoor hain ?
A) hazrat Israfeel (A.S) suur phoonknay par mamoor hain

24) hazrat Izraeel (A.S) kis kaam par mamoor hain?
A) hazrat Izraeel (A.S) jaan nikaalnay par mamoor hain

25) khulafa e rashideen kay naam batao ?
A) khulafa e rashideen kay naam yeh hain :

1) hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A)
2) hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A)
3) hazrat Usmaan Ghani (R.A)
4) hazrat Ali Murtuza (R.A)

26) duniya mein jannat ki basharat kitnay loogon ko di gayi ?
A) duniya mein jannat ki basharat 10 loogon ko di gayi jin ko 'ashray mubashsharah' kehtay hain

27) 'ashray mubashsharah' kay naam batao ?
A) 1) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A)
2) Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A)
3) Hazrat Usmaan Ghani (R.A)
4) Hazrat Ali Murtuza (R.A)
5) Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf (R.A)
6) Hazrat Talha Bin Ubaidullah (R.A)
7) Hazrat Zubair Bin Al Awam (R.A)
8) Hazrat Saad Bin Abi Waqqaas (R.A)
9) Hazrat Abu Ubaida Bin Al Jarrah (R.A)
10) Hazrat Saeed Bin Zaid (R.A)

28) jannat mein nabiyon kay sardaar kaun hongay ?
A) jannat mein nabiyon kay sardaar Huzoor e Akram SAWS hongay

29) jannat mein nabiyon kay baad tamaam insaano kay sardaar kaun hongay ?
A) jannat mein nabiyon kay baad tamaam insaano kay sardaar Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A) hongay

30) jannat mein shahidon kay sardaar kaun hongay ?
A) jannat mein shahidon kay sardaar hazrat Hamza (R.A) hongay

31) jannat mein naujawaano kay sardaar kaun hongay ?
A) jannat mein naujawaano kay sardaar hazraat Hasan aur Hussain (R.A) hongay

32) jannat mein auraton ki sardaar kaun hongi ?
A) jannat mein auraton ki sardaar hazrat Faatimah Zohrah (R.A) hongi

33) pehlay musalmaan mard ka naam batao ?
A) pehlay musalmaan mard ka naam hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A) hai

34) pehlay musalmaan bachchay ka naam batao ?
A) pehlay musalmaan bachchay ka naam hazrat Ali Murtuza (R.A) hai

35) pehlay musalmaan aurat ka naam batao ?
A) pehlay musalmaan aurat ka naam hazrat Khadeejah tul kubraa (R.A) hai

36) pehlay musalmaan ghulaam ka naam batao ?

A) pehlay musalmaan ghulaam ka naam hazrat Zaid (R.A) hai

37) hadees ki mashhoor kitaabein kitni hain ?
A) hadees ki mashhoor kitaabein 6 hain

38) unkay naam batao ?
A) 1) Bukhari Shareef
2) Muslim Shareef
3) Tirmizi Shareef
4) Nisai Shareef
5) Abu Dawood Shareef
6) Ibn e Maaja Shareef

39) fiqha kay mashhoor imaam kitnay hain ?
A) fiqha kay mashhoor imaam 4 hain : 1) Imaam Abu Haneefah (RH)
2) Imaam Shafaee (RH)
3) Imaam Maalik (RH)
4) Imaam Ahmad bin Hanbal (RH)

40) islaam kay arkaan kitnay hain ?
A) islaam kay 5 arkaan hain : 1) kalimah tayyibah
2) namaaz
3) rozah
4) zakaat
5) hajj

41) sub say pehlay azaan kisnay di ?
A) sub say pehlay azaan hazrat Bilaal (R.A) nay di

42) islaam ki pehli masjid ka naam batao ?
A) islaam ki pehli masjid ka naam Masjid e Quba hai

43) islaam ki doosri masjid ka naam batao ?
A) islaam ki doosri masjid ka naam Masjid e Nabawi (Madeenah Munawwarah) hai

44) duniya ki pehli masjid ka naam batao ?
A) duniya ki pehli masjid ka naam Kaabatullaah (Makkah Mukarramah) hai

45) duniya ki doosri masjid ka naam batao ?
A) duniya ki doosri masjid ka naam Masjid e Aqsaa (Baitul Maqdas) hai

46) ek musalmaan kay doosray musalmaan par chand huqooq batao ?
A) ek musalmaan kay doosray musalmaan par 5 huqooq hai :
1) salaam ka jawaab dena
2) mareez ki mizaaj pursi karna
3) janazay kay saath jaana
4) daawat qubool karna
5) cheenk ka jawaab dena (yar hamu kal laah) kehna

47) qamari maheeno (islamic months) kay naam batao ?
1. muharram mul haraam
2. safarul muzaffar

3. rabi ul awwal
4. rabi us saani
5. jamaadi ul awwal
6. jamaadi us saani
7. rajjab bul murajjab
8. shabaan ul moazzam
9. ramazaan ul mubarak
10. shawwaal lul mukarram
11. zee qaiedah
12. zil hijjah

48) Hamari kitaab ka naam kya hai ?
A) Hamari kitaab ka naam 'Quraan e Shareef' hai

49) Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa SAWS :

- Huzoor SAWS kay waalid ka naam batao : hazrat Abdullaah
- Huzoor SAWS kay waalidah ka naam batao : Bibi Aaminah
- Huzoor SAWS kay dada ka naam batao : Abdul Muttalib
- Huzoor SAWS kay ladkon kay naam batao : 1. hazrat Ibraheem (R.A)
  2. hazrat Qasim (R.A)
  3. hazrat Abdullaah (R.A)
- Huzoor SAWS kay ladkiyon kay naam batao : 1. hazrat Zainab (R.A)
  2. hazrat Umme Kulsum (R.A)
  3. hazrat Ruqaiyya (R.A)
  4. hazrat Faatimah (R.A)
- Huzoor SAWS ko nabuwwat kab mili : Aap SAWS ko nabuwwat 40 saal ki umar mein mili
- Huzoor SAWS ki kitni umar huyi : Huzoor SAWS ki umar 63 saal huyi

MASNOON DUAAEN : مسنون دُعائیں

KHANAY SAY PEHLAY / BEFORE EATING FOOD : Bismil laahi wa a'laa bara-katil-laah.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَعَلٰى بَرَكَةِ اللّٰهِ

AGAR KHANAY SAY PEHLAY DUA BHOOL JAAYE TO / WHEN YOU FORGET TO READ DUA BEFORE FOOD READ THIS : Bismil-laahi aw-walahoo wa aakhirah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَوَّلَهٗ وَاٰخِرَهٗ

KHANAY KAY BAAD / AFTER FOOD : Alhamdu lil laahil lazee at amanaa wasa qaanaa waja a'lanaa minal muslimeen.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ اَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ

DOODH PEETAY WAQT / BEFORE MILK : Allahum-ma barik lanaa feehi wa zidnaa minhu.

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

SOONAY SAY PEHLAY / BEFORE SLEEPING : Allahum-ma bismika amootu wa ah-yaa.

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ اَمُوْتُ وَاَحْيَا

SOOKAR UTHNAY KAY BAAD / WAKE UP : Alhamdu lil laahil lazee ah-yaanaa ba'da maa a-maa tanaa wa elaihin nushoor.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَحْيَانَا بَعْدَمَا اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَيْهِ النُّشُوْرُ

BAITUL KHALA MEIN DAKHIL HOTAY WAQT / WASH ROOM IN : Allaahum-ma in-nee a'oo zubika minal qubusi wal qabaa is.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

BAITUL KHALA SAY NIKALNAY KAY BAAD / WASH ROOM OUT : Ghufraa naka alhamdu lil laahil lazee azhaba an-nil azaa wa aafaanee.

غُفْرَانَكَ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْاَذٰى وَعَافَانِيْ

GHAR MEIN DAKHIL HOTAY WAQT / HOUSE IN : Allaahum-ma in-nee as-aluka khairal moulaji wa khairal makh-raji bismil-laahi walajnaa wa bismil-laahi kharaj-naa wa a'lal laahi rab-binaa tawak kalnaa.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْئَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللّٰهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

GHAR SAY NIKALTAY WAQT / HOUSE OUT : Bismil laahi tawak kaltu a'lal laah, la haula walaa quw-wata il-laa bil-laah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللّٰهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ

MASJID MEIN DAKHIL HOTAY WAQT / MASJID IN: Allaahum maf tahlee ab waaba rahmatik.

اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

MASJID SAY NIKALTAY WAQT / MASJID OUT : Allaahum-ma innee as aluka min fazlik.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

WUZOO SAY PEHLAY / BEFORE DOING WUZOO : Bismillaahi wal hamdulil laah.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

WUZOO KAY DARMIYAAN / WHILE DOING WUZOO : Allaahum-magh firlee zambee wawas si-e-lee fee-daaree wa baariklee fee rizqee.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ ذَنْبِيْ وَوَسِّعْ لِيْ فِيْ دَارِيْ وَبَارِكْ لِيْ فِيْ رِزْقِيْ

WUZOO KAY BAAD / AFTER FINISHING WUZOO : Allaahum-maj alnee minat taw waabeena waj alnee minal muta tah hireen.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَاجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ

AAENAY MEIN DEKHTAY WAQT / LOOKING IN A MIRROR: Allaahum-ma anta has-santa khalqee fa has-sin khulqee.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ

KAPADAY PAHENTAY WAQT / WEARING CLOTHES: Alhamdulil laahil lazee kasaanee haazaa wa raza qaneehi min ghairi haulim min nee walaa quw-wah.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ كَسَانِيْ هٰذَا وَرَزَقَنِيْهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِّنِّيْ وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

NAYE KAPADAY PAHENTAY WAQT / NEW CLOTHES : Alhamdu lil laahil lazee kasaanee maa o-waaree bihee auratee wa a-tajam malu bihee fee hayaatee

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ كَسَانِيْ مَا اُوَارِيْ بِهٖ عَوْرَتِيْ وَاَتَجَمَّلُ بِهٖ فِيْ حَيَاتِيْ

AZAAN KAY BAAD KI DUA / AFTER AZAAN: Allaahum-ma rab-ba haazi hid da'watit taam mati was salaatil qaa e mati aati muham-madanil wasee lata wal fazee lata wab as-hoo maqaa mam mahmooda nil lazee wa at-tah. In-naka laa tukh-li ful mee'aad.

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّآمَّةِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ الْقَآئِمَةِ اٰتِ مُحَمَّدَنِ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدَنِ الَّذِيْ وَعَدْتَّهٗ - اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ

SAVARI KI DUA / ON RIDING A VEHICLE : Bismil-laah-Alhamdulil-laah- Subhaanal lazee sakh-khara lanaa haazaa wamaa kun-naa lahoo muqrineen, wa in-naa e-laa rab-binaa lamun qaliboon.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ سُبْحَانَ الَّذِيْ سَخَّرَ لَنَا هٰذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهٗ مُقْرِنِيْنَ وَاِنَّا اِلٰى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُوْنَ

MUSAHFAH KAY WAQT / ON SHAKING HAND: Yaghfirul laahu lanaa walakum.

يَغْفِرُ اللّٰهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ

KISI MUSALMAAN KO HASTA DEKHAY TO / ON SEEING A MUSLIM SMILING :
Az hakal laahu sin-nak.

اَضْحَكَ اللّٰهُ سِنَّكَ

KISI KAY AHSAAN KARNAY PAR (ON THANKING SOMEONE) : Ja-zaak kal-laahu khairaa.

جَزَاكَ اللّٰهُ خَيْرًا

DAAWAT KHANAY PAR (ON EATING ELSEWHERE): Allaahum-ma at imm man at a-manee was qiman saqaanee.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَطْعِمْ مَنْ اَطْعَمَنِیْ وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِیْ

ILM MEIN IZAAFAY KI DUA / FOR INCREASE IN KNOWLEDGE : Rab-bi zid-nee il-maa

رَبِّ زِدْنِیْ عِلْمًا

CHEENK AANAY PAR / WHEN SNEEZE: Alhamdul-lil laah.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه

SUNNAY WALA YEH JAWAAB DAY / ONE WHO HEARS SNEEZERS 'ALHAMDULIL-LAH':
Yarhamu-kal-laah

يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰه

PHIR CHEENK NAY WALA YEH KAHAY / SNEEZERS REPLY:
Yahdee kumul laahu wa yuslihu baalakum.

يَهْدِيْكُمُ اللّٰهُ وَيُصْلِحُ بَالَكُمْ

BARISH KAY LIYE DUA / DUA FOR RAIN:
Allaahum-ma as-qinaa (3-times)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَسْقِنَا (۳ بار)

Allaahum-ma a-ghisnaa (3-times)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَغِثْنَا (۳ بار)

ADA E QARZ KI DUA / FOR FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY: Allaahum-mak fi-nee bihalaalika an haraamika wa agh ninee bifazlika am-man siwaak.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اكْفِنِیْ بِحَلَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ وَاَغْنِنِیْ بِفَضْلِكَ عَنْ مَّنْ سِوَاكَ

MAJLIS SAY UTHTAY WAQT / ON LEAVING A GATHERING : Subhaana kal-laahum-ma wabi hamdika, ash hadu al laa e laaha il-laa anta astagh firuka wa a-tuubu elaik.

سُبْحَانَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ اَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَاَتُوْبُ اِلَيْكَ

DUA E IFTAR / BEFORE IFTAAR: Allaahum-ma laka sumtu wa a'laa rizqika aftartu.

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَعَلٰى رِزْقِكَ اَفْطَرْتُ

DASTAR KHAN UTHATAY WAQT / WRAPING A DINING CLOTH : Al hamdu lil laahi hamdan kaseeran tay-yibam mubarakan feehi ghaira makfi iw walaa muwad-da iw walaa mustagh nan anhu rab-banaa.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ حَمْدًا كَثِیْرًا طَیِّبًا مُّبَارَكًا فِیْهِ غَیْرَ مَكْفِیٍّ وَّلَا مُوَدَّعٍ وَّلَا مُسْتَغْنًى عَنْهُ رَبَّنَا

SUBAH-SHAAM PADHNAY KI DUA / EVERYDAY READ THIS DUA : Bismil-laahil lazee laa yazur-ru ma'a ismihee shai-un fil arzi walaa fis samaa-e wahu was samee-'ul 'aleem

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الَّذِیْ لَا یَضُرُّ مَعَ اِسْمِهٖ شَیْءٌ فِی الْاَرْضِ وَلَا فِی السَّمَآءِ وَهُوَ السَّمِیْعُ الْعَلِیْمُ

DUROOD E SHAREEF : Allaahum-ma sal-li a'laa muham-madiw wa a'laa aa-li muham-madiw wa barik wa sal-lim

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَّبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ

AZKAAR E NAMAAZ : اذکار نماز

NIYYAT: in-nee waj-jah tu wajhiya lil lazee fataras samaa waati wal arza haneefav wamaa a-na minal mushrikeen.

اِنِّیْ وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِیَ لِلَّذِیْ فَطَرَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضَ حَنِیْفًا وَّمَآ اَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِیْنَ

SANA : Subhaana kal-laa hum-ma wabi hamdika wa tabaara kasmuka wata aa'laa jad-duka wa laa e laaha ghai-ruk.

سُبْحَانَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَلَآ اِلٰهَ غَیْرُكَ

TA'AUWUZ : A'oozu bil laahi minash shaitaa-nir rajeem

اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّیْطٰنِ الرَّجِیْمِ

TASMIYAH: Bismil-laa-hir rahmaa-nir raheem.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

TAKBEER : Allaah hu akbar

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

RUKOO KI TASBEEH : Subhaana rab-bi yal azeem.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّیَ الْعَظِیْمِ

TASMEE : Sami al-laahu liman hamidah.

سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهٗ

TAHMEED : Rab-banaa lakal hamd.

رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

SAJDAY KI TASBEEH: Subhaana rab-bi yal aa'laa.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْاَعْلٰى

TASHAHUD: At tahi yaatu lil laahi was sala waatu wat taiyi baat.
As salaamu alaika ay-yuhan nabiy-yu wa rahmatul laahi wa bara kaatuh.
As salaamu alainaa wa a'laa ibaadil laahis saaliheen.
Ashadu al laa e laaha il-lal laahu wa ash hadu an-na muham-madan abduhoo wa rasooluh.

اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ اَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهٗ
اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلٰى عِبَادِ اللّٰهِ الصّٰلِحِيْنَ ۔ اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ
وَرَسُوْلُهٗ

DUROOD E IBRAHEEM (i): Allaahum-ma sal-li a'laa muham-madiw wa a'laa aa-li muham-mad.
Kama sal laita a'laa ibraaheema wa a'laa aa-li ibraaheema in-naka hameedum majeed.

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰٓى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰٓى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰٓى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

DUROOD E IBRAHEEM (ii): Allaahum-ma barik a'laa muham-madiw wa a'laa aa-li muham-mad.
Kama barakta a'laa ibraaheema wa a'laa aa-li ibraaheema in-naka hameedum majeed.

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰٓى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰٓى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰٓى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

DUA E MASOORAH: Allaahum-ma in-nee zalam tu nafsee zulman kaseerav walaa yagh firuz zunooba il-laa anta faghfirlee magh firatam min indika warhamnee in-naka antal ghafoo-rur raheem.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِيْ ظُلْمًا كَثِيْرًا وَّلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ فَاغْفِرْلِيْ مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ
عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِيْ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْمُ

SALAAM: As-salaamu alaikum wa rahmatul-laah.

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ

DUA E QUNOOT : Allaahum-ma in-naa nasta ee'nuka wa nastagh firuka wa numinu bika wanata wak-kalu alaika wa nusnee alaikal khair. Wa nash kuruka walaa nakfuruka wa nakh la'oo wanat ruku mai yafjuruk. Allaahum-ma ey-yaaka na'budu walaka nusal-lee wa nasjudu wa elaika nas'aa wa nah fidu wa narjoo rahmataka wa nakhshaa azaabaka in-na azaabaka bil kuf-faari mul hiq.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَعِيْنُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِيْ عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ
وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَّفْجُرُكَ. اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّيْ وَنَسْجُدُ
وَاِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰى وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُوْا رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشٰى عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

SANA OF JANAZAH : Subhaana kal-laa hum-ma wabi hamdika wa tabaara kasmuka wata aa'laa jad-duka wa jal-la sanaa u-ka wa laa e laaha ghairuk.

سُبْحَانَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَجَلَّ ثَنَاءُكَ وَلَآ اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ.

JANAZAY KI DUA : Allaahum-magh firli haiyi-naa wa maiyi-tinaa wa shaahi-dinaa wa ghaa e binaa wa saghee-rinaa wa kabee-rinaa wa zaka-rinaa wa un-saanaa. Allaahum-ma man ahyai-tahoo min-naa fa ahyihee a'lal islaam wa man tawaf faitahoo min-naa fatawaf fahoo a'lal emaan.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيْرِنَا وَكَبِيْرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا وَاُنْثَانَا اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ
اَحْيَيْتَهٗ مِنَّا فَاَحْيِهٖ عَلَى الْاِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهٗ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهٗ عَلَى الْاِيْمَانِ

NABALIGH LADKAY KAY JANAZAY KI DUA : Allaahum-maj alhu lanaa faratav waj alhu lanaa ajrav wa zukhrav waj alhu lanaa shaafi av wa mushaf fa 'aa.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرَطًا وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَّمُشَفَّعًا.

NABALIGH LADKI KAY JANAZAY KI DUA : Allaahum-maj alhaa lanaa faratav waj alhaa lanaa ajrav wa zukhrav waj alhaa lanaa shaafi a'taw wa mushaf fa 'ah.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا فَرَطًا وَّاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا شَافِعَةً وَّمُشَفَّعَةً.

A'OOZU BIL LAAHI MINASH SHAITAA-NIR RAJEEM. BISMILLAA-HIR RAHMAA-NIR RAHEEM.

SOORAH FAATIHA : Al hamdu lil laahi rab-bil aa'lameen. Ar-rahmaa-nir raheem. Maaliki yaumid deen. Ey-yaaka na' budu wa ey-yaaka nasta'een. ihdinas siraatal mustaqeem. Siraatal lazeena an amta alaihim. Ghairil maghzoobi alaihim walaz zaal-leen. (Ameen)

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ۝ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ۝ مٰلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّيْنِ ۝
اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ ۝ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ ۝
صِرَاطَ الَّذِيْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّآلِّيْنَ ۝

SOORAH FEEL : Alam tara kaifa fa a'la rab-buka bi as haabil feel.
Alam yaj al kaidahum fee tazleel. Wa arsala a'laihim tairan abaabeel.
Tarmee him bihi jaa-ratim min sij jeel. Faja a'lahum ka 'asfim ma-kool.

اَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِاَصْحٰبِ الْفِيْلِ ۝ اَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِيْ تَضْلِيْلٍ ۝ وَّاَرْسَلَ
عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا اَبَابِيْلَ ۝ تَرْمِيْهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيْلٍ ۝ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّاْكُوْلٍ ۝

SOORAH QURAISH : Li ee-laafi quraish. ee-laa fihim rih latash shitaa e was saif.
Falya' budoo rab-ba haazal bait .
Al lazee at amahum min juu iw wa aa-manahum min khauf.

لِاِيْلٰفِ قُرَيْشٍ ۝ اٖلٰفِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَآءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ۝ فَلْيَعْبُدُوْا رَبَّ هٰذَا الْبَيْتِ ۝
اَلَّذِيْٓ اَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوْعٍ وَّاٰمَنَهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ۝

SOORAH MAOON : Ara aital lazee yukaz zibu biddeen. Fazaa likal lazee yadu 'ul yateem. Walaa Yahuz zu a'laa ta aa'mil miskeen.
Fawai lul lil musal leen.
Al lazeena hum an salaati him saa hoon.
Al lazeena hum yuraa oon.
Wa yamna oo' nal maa'oon.

اَرَءَيْتَ الَّذِيْ يُكَذِّبُ بِالدِّيْنِ ۝ فَذٰلِكَ الَّذِيْ يَدُعُّ الْيَتِيْمَ ۝
وَلَا يَحُضُّ عَلٰى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِيْنِ ۝ فَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُصَلِّيْنَ ۝ الَّذِيْنَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُوْنَ ۝
اَلَّذِيْنَ هُمْ يُرَآءُوْنَ ۝ وَيَمْنَعُوْنَ الْمَاعُوْنَ ۝

SOORAH KAUSAR : in-naa a'tainaa kal kausar. Fasal-li lirab-bika wanhar.
In-na shaani a-ka huwal abtar.

اِنَّآ اَعْطَيْنٰكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ۝ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ۝ اِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْاَبْتَرُ ۝

SOORAH KAAFIROON : Qul yaa ay-yu hal kaafiroon. Laa a'budu maa ta'budoon.
Walaa antum aa'bidoona maa a'bud.
Walaa a-na aa'bidum maa a'badtum.
Walaa antum aa'bidoona maa a'bud.
Lakum deenukum waliya deen.

قُلْ يٰٓاَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُوْنَ ۝ لَآ اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ ۝ وَلَآ اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَآ اَعْبُدُ ۝
وَلَآ اَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُّمْ ۝ وَلَآ اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَآ اَعْبُدُ ۝ لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِيْنِ ۝

SOORAH NASR : E-zaa jaa a nasrul-laahi wal fath. Wara aitan naasa yad khu-loona fee deenil-laahi afwaajaa, Fasab bih bihamdi rab-bika was-tagh-firh. In-nahoo kaana taw waabaa.

اِذَا جَآءَ نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۝ وَرَاَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُوْنَ فِيْ دِيْنِ اللّٰهِ اَفْوَاجًا ۝

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ۝ اِنَّهٗ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ۝

SOORAH LAHAB : Tab-bat yadaa a-bee laha biw watab
Maa aghnaa anhu maaluhoo wamaa kasab.
Sayaslaa naaran zaata lahabiw wam ra a-tuh.
Ham-maalatal hatab. Feejeedihaa hablum mim masad.

تَبَّتْ يَدَآ اَبِيْ لَهَبٍ وَّتَبَّ ۝ مَآ اَغْنٰى عَنْهُ مَالُهٗ وَمَا كَسَبَ ۝ سَيَصْلٰى نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ۝

وَّامْرَاَتُهٗ ۝ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ۝ فِيْ جِيْدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ ۝

SOORAH IKHLAAS : Qul hu wal laahu ahad. Al-laa-hus samad. Lam-yalid
Walam youlad .Walam ya kul lahoo kufuwan ahad.

قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ ۝ اَللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ۝

SOORAH FALAQ : Qul a'oozu bi rab-bil falaq. Min shar-ri maa khalaq. Wa min shar-ri ghaasiqin e-zaa waqab. Wamin shar-rin naf-faa saati fil u'qad.
Wa min shar-ri haasidin e-zaa hasad.

قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ اِذَا وَقَبَ ۝

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفّٰثٰتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

SOORAH NAAS : Qul a'oozu bi rab-bin naas. Malikin naas.
E-laa hin naas. Min shar-ril was waasil khan naas.
Al lazee yuwas wisu fee sudoorin naas.
Minal jin-nati wan naas.

قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝ اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝

اَلَّذِيْ يُوَسْوِسُ فِيْ صُدُوْرِ النَّاسِ ۝ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝

SHARAAIT E NAMAAZ : شرائط نماز

(yaani jin kaamo kay baghair namaaz shuru hi nahi hoti)

1. badan ka paak hona
2. kapadon ka paak hona
3. jagah ka paak hona
4. satar ka chipaana
5. namaaz ka waqt hona
6. qiblah ki taraf muuh karna
7. niyyat karna

FARAAIZ E NAMAAZ : فرائض نماز

(woh baatein jin kay baghair namaaz hoti hi nahi)

1. takbeer e tehreemah kehna
2. qiyaam yaani khada hona
3. qiraat yaani quraan padhna
4. rukoo karna
5. dono sajday karna
6. qaaeday akhirah yaani namaaz kay aakhir mein attahiyaat padhnay ki miqdaar baithna

NAMAAZ KI RAKAATEIN / RAKAATS OF DAILY PRAYERS : نماز کی رکعاتیں

NAMAAZ	SUNNAT	FARZ	SUNNAT	SUNNAT	NAFIL	WAJIB -UL- VITR	NAFIL	TOTAL
FAJR	2*	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
ZOHAR	4*	4	2*	-	2	-	-	12
ASAR	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	8
MAGHRIB	-	3	2*	-	2	-	-	7
ISHAA	4	4	2*	-	2	3	2	17
JUMAH	4*	2	4*	2*	2	-	-	14

* = SUNNAT E MOAKKADAH

TAJWEED : تجوید

Tajweed kya hai : har huroof ko us kay makhraj kay saath ada karna
Tajweed ka faaedah : dono jahaan ki kamiyaabi hasil karna
Tajweed ka maqsad : quraan ko Huzoor (SAWS) kay bataaye huay tareeqay par padhna
Tajweed ka hukum : quraan ko tajweed say padhna farz e ain hai

TAJWEED KI AHMIYAT : تجوید کی اہمیت

Quraan e shareef ko saheeh saheeh padhna wajib hai har harf (huroof) ko theek theek padhay ء aur ع mein jo farq hai usi tarah ح aur ہ mein ث س ص ض ز ظ ذ mein theek awaaz nikaal kar padhay ek harf ki jagah doosra harf na padhay. Agar kisi say koi harf nahi nikalta to saheeh padhnay ki mashq karna lazim hai agar saheeh padhnay ki mashq na karayga to gunaahgaar aur us ki koi namaaz saheeh na hogi albatta agar mehnat say bhi durust naho to la chari hai.

TILAWAT E QURAAN KI FAZEELAT : تلاوت قرآن کی فضیلت

1. dil ka zang duur hota hai
2. Allaah taala ki mohabbat mein taraqqi hoti hai
3. Allaah taala kay qurb (talluq) badhta hai
4. har harf par dus – dus neakiyaan milti hai

TILAWAT E QURAAN KAY ADAAB : تلاوت قرآن کریم کے آداب

1. paak aur saaf hona
2. ba wuzoo hona
3. quraan padhtay waqt bahot hi adab kay saath baithna
4. quraan kay saath rehal (stand) hona
5. quraan kay saath juz daan (cover) hona
6. ta'auwuz (a'oozu-billah) aur tasmiyah (bismil-laah) say shuru karna
7. quraan padhnay kay darmiyaan baat na karna
8. agar baatein karein to sirf ta'auwuz padhkar shuru karay
9. padhnay wala dil mein yeh khiyaal karay kay Allaah taala nay kaha hai - sunao kaisa sunatay ho ?
10. sunnay wala dil mein yeh khiyaal karay kay Allaah taala ka kalaam padha jaaraha hai usko bahot hi ghaursay sunay

NOORAANI QAAEDAY KI TAKHTIYAAN : نورانی قاعدہ کی تختیاں

TAKHTI NO.1 : Mufarradaat (yaani alag – alag huroof)

TAKHTI NO.2 : Murakkabaat (yaani milay huay huroof)

TAKHTI NO.3 : Zabar, Zair, Pesh ـَ ـِ ـُ ko harkaat kehtay hai Zabar, Zair, Pesh ko jaldi padhay thoda bhi na kheechay Alif hameesha khaali hota hai jo alif khaali na ho woh hamza hai Zabar ki awaaz uoopar ko uthti hai

ـِ Zair ko maroof padha jaye aur majhool awaaz say bacha jaaye Zair ki awaaz neechay ko jaati hai

ـُ Pesh ko maroof padha jaaye aur majhool awaaz say bacha jaaye pesh ki awaaz aagay ko jaati hai aur hoont goal hotay hai

TAKHTI NO.4 : Hurf e Maddah teen hai ا ی و in teeno ko thoda kheench kar padhay (alif ا jis say pehlay Zabar ho ـَا)

ـِی Jis par jazam ho aur jis say pehlay Zair ho

ـُو Jis par jazam ho aur jis say pehlay Pesh ho – thoda kheenchay aur maroof padhay

ـٰ Khada Zabar, Khada Zair, aur Ultha Pesh in teeno ko bhi huroof e maddah ki tarah thoda kheench kar padhna chahiye – khada Zabar barabar hai alif kay jaisay بٰ=بَا

ـٖ Khada Zair barabar hai ـِی kay jaisay بٖ=بِی

ـٗ Ultha Pesh barabar hai ـُو kay jaisay بٗ=بُو

TAKHTI NO.5 : Huroof e Leen 2 hai (و ی) i) ـُو sakin say pehlay zabar ho ii) ـِی sakin say pehlay zabar ho - In 2 hurfon ko naram awaaz kay saath jald ada karein – huroof e leen bhi maroof awaaz say padhay jaatay hai

Huroof e Leen – awaaz maroof ho – narmi say jald ada karein

TAKHTI NO.6 : Mashq – Harkaat wa Huroof e Madda wa Huroof e Leen

TAKHTI NO.7 : Tanveen ً ٍ ٌ 2 Zabar ً – 2 Zair ٍ – 2 Pesh ٌ ko tanveen kehtay hai

TAKHTI NO.8 : Tanveen aur Noon e Sakin
Jis noon par jazam (sukoon) (◌ْ) ho usko noon e sakin kehtay hai – tanveen aur noon e sakin ki awaaz eksaa hoti hai jaisay بًا=بَنْ

TAKHTI NO.9 : Izhaar (tanveen aur noon e sakin ka qaaedah no.1)

Huroof e halqi 6 hai (ء ه ع ح غ خ) tanveen ya noon e sakin kay baad huroof e halqi aaway to noon ko zahir karkay bila gunna kay jald padhengay. Is ko izhaar kehtay hai

TAKHTI NO.10 : Ikhfaa (tanveen aur noon e sakin ka qaaedah no.2)

Tanveen ya noon e sakin kay baad huroof e ikhfaa aaway to noon ki awaaz ko naak mein chipa kar padhna chahiye. Ikhfaa ki miqdaar ek alif kay barabar hai. Huroof e Ikhfaa 15 hai

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

TAKHTI NO.11 : Jazam sukoon

Huroof e Qalqalah 5 hai (ق ط ب ج د) jin ka majmua 'qutbojaddin' hai – jab in par jazam ho to in ko padhtay waqt in kay makhraj takkar khakar alag ho jaatay hai – in kay alawah kisi jazam walay huroof mein qalqalah na hoga

TAKHTI NO.12 : Mashq sukoon

Jis hurf par jazm(◌ْ)ho usko pechlay walay hurf say milakar padhtay hai – jazm walay hurf ko sakin kehtay hain – hamza sakinah kay padhanay mein jhatka hota hai

TAKHTI NO.13 : Tashdeed ّ

Jis hurf par tashdeed ho us ko 2 martaba padhtay hai – ek bar pehlay walay hurf say milakar aur ek bar khud ussay – tashdeed ki awaaz mein ek qisam ki sakhti hoti hai – noon aur meem par tashdeed hoto ghunna hoga

Naak mein thodi deir awaaz ko roakna ghunna kehlata hai – ghunnay ki miqdaar ek alif kay barabar hai jaisay (اَنَّ = اَنْ نَ)

TAKHTI NO.14 : Ra e Sakinah wa Mushaddadah
Jazam walay رْ ko ra e sakinah kehtay hai aur tashdeed walay رّ ko ra e mushaddadah kehtay hai
ر par zabar ya pesh ho to ر pur hogi zair hoto bareek hogi
ra e sakinah say pehlay zabar ya pesh ho to ر pur hogi aur zier hoto ra e sakinah bareek hogi

TAKHTI NO.15 : Huroof e Qamari aur Shamsi

i) ال alif laam agar huroof e qamari kay shuru mein ho to sirf laam padha jayega – alif ko na padhengay jaisay وَالْقَمَرِ

Huroof e Qamari 14 hai ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م و ہ ء ی

ii) ال alif laam agar huroof e shamsi kay shuru mein ho to alif aur laam ko na padhengay balkay baad walay hurf say mila kar padhengay jaisay وَالشَّمْسِ

Huroof e Shamsi 14 hai ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

TAKHTI NO.16 : Lafz e Allaah ka Qaaedah

Lafz e Allah اللہ say pehlay zabar ya pesh ho to lafz e allaah اللہ kay laam ko pur padhengay agar zair hoto lafz e allaah اللہ kay laam ko bareek padhengay (baaqi har laam bareek hoga)

TAKHTI NO.17 : Ayat karnay ka Qaaedah (waqf)

Aisay 'O' goal nishaan ko ayat kehtay hai –

i) Zabar, Zair, Pesh, 2 Zair, 2 Pesh ـَ ـُ ـِ ـً ـٍ ـٌ par ayat karna hoto akhiri huroof par jazam dekar saans tor-day issay ayat karna kehtay hai

ii) 2 Zabar ـً par waqf karna hoto ek zabar kay saath ek alif padha jaata hai jaisay

اَحَدً = اَحَدَا

iii) 'Goal ta' ۃ par ayat karna ho to woh 'ha e sakinah' ۃ ban jati hai jaisay

جَارِيَةٌ = جَارِيَهْ

TAKHTI NO.18 : Tashdeed ma tashdeed

TAKHTI NO.19 : Madd ka bayaan (ـٓ)

i) Huroof e madda kay baad hamza usi kalimah mein hoto madd e mutsil (madd e wajib yaani ahem) hoga.
ii) Huroof e madda kay baad agar hamza doosaray kalimah mein ho to madd e munfasil (madd e jayaz) hoga
iii) Huroof e madda kay baad walay hurf par agar jazam ya tashdeed hoto madd e laazim hoga (ek alif say zaayed kheench kar padhnay ko madd kehtay hai)

TAKHTI NO.20 : Tashdeed baad huroof e maddah

TAKHTI NO.21 : Huroof e Maq-qat-taat

TAKHTI NO.22 : Meem e Sakin kay Qaaeday

i) Izhaar e shafavi : meem e sakin kay baad ب aur م kay alawah koi aur hurf bil khusoos و ya ف aaye to م ko zahir karkay padhna chahiye jaisay urdu mein م ki ہم تم

ii) Ikhfaa e shafavi : meem sakin kay baad ب aaye to ghunnay kay saath ikhfaa hoga

iii) Idghaam e shafavi : meem sakin kay baad م aaye to م ko م say milakay ghunnay kay saath padhna chahiye

TAKHTI NO.23 : Iqlaab (tanveen aur noon e sakin ka qaaedah no. 3)

Tanveen ya noon e sakin kay baad ب aaye to ن ko م say badal kar ghunnay aur ikhfaa kay saath padhengay - Is ko iqlaab kehtay hai – hij-jay maslan مَنْ مَ بَخِلَ kay is tarah hoongay

مَمْ بZabar بَ مُمْ بZabar مَمُ بZabar م ـ مZabar خِ Zair خ ـ مَمْ بَخِ لZabar لَ ـ مَمْ بَخِلَ

TAKHTI NO.24 : Idghaam e Yarmaloon (tanveen aur noon e sakin ka qaaedah no. 4)

Huroof e Idghaam 6 hai (ی ر م ل و ن) inko huroof e yarmaloon kehtay hai –

i) tanveen ya noon e sakin kay baad huroof e yarmaloon mein say koi hurf aajaye to ل aur ر ki soorat mein baghair ghunnah kay mila kar padheingay – is ko idghaam e bila gunnah aur idghaam e taam bhi kaha jaata hai

ii) tanveen ya noon e sakin kay baad huroof e yarmaloon mein say ی و م ن (yauman) يَوْمَئِذٍ doosaray kalimay mein aaway to ghunnay kay saath mila kar padheingay – is ko idghaam e naqis bhi kehtay hai

TAKHTI NO.25 : Ras-mul Khat

Rasmul Khat yaani likhnay ka tareeqah – Quraan e paak mein bahot jagah (ا ی و) likhay huay hai magar padhay nahi jaatay – in par nishaan (o) bana hua hai – neechay kay naqshay mein woh alfaaz likh diye gaye hai – lafz(اَنَا)mein noon kay baad ka alif kahin padha nahi jaayega(اَنَ)ki tarah padheingay jabkay us par waqf na karein – har qaanay mein likhnay kay tareeqay kay saath padhnay ka tareeqah bhi darj hai

TAKHTI NO.26 : Alaamaat e Waqf

Waqf kay maanay taherna yaani Quraan e paak padhtay – padhtay kis tarah aur kahaan taherein - us kay liye neechay likhi huyi alaamaat Quraan e majeed mein jagah – jagah bani huyi hai

Alaamaat	Tashreeh	Alaamaat	Tashreeh
O	Is alaamaat ko ayat kehtay hai- yahan taherna chahiye	قَفْ	Yahaan taher jaao
ط	Waqf mutlaq ki alamat hai- is par taherna chahiye	۵	Ayat koofi hai misil 'O' kay hukum ki hai
ج	Yahaan taherna behtar hai aur na taherna bhi jaayez hai	م	Yeh waqf lazim ki alaamat hai- is par zaroor taherna chahiye
ز	Yahaan na taherna behtar hai	س یا سکتہ	Yahaan kisi qadar taherna chahiye magar saans na tootnay paaye
ص	Yahaan mila kar padhna chahiye lekin agar koi thak kar padhraha ho to rukhsat hai	وقفہ	Yahaan saktay ki nisbat ziyaadah taherna chahiye aur saans bhi na tootnay paaye
صلے	Yahaan mila kar padhna chahiye	لا	Yeh alamat kahin ayat par hoti hai yahaan taheray ya na taheray matlab nahi bigardta aur jahaan ibarat kay darmiyaan لا ho wahaan na taherein warna matlab bigard jaayega
صَلٰی	Yahaan taherna behtar hai	ك	Matlab yeh hai ki yahaan pichili ayat par jo alamat aachuki hai wohi yahaan bhi hai
ق	Yahaan taherna nahi chahiye	مع	Matlab yeh hai kay yahaan teen jumlon mein say jin 2 ko chaho mila kar padho

i) Jahaan kayee (bahot saari) alamat hoto uoopar wali (jo uoopar ho) par amal behtar hai

ii) Ayat kay beech mein agar saans tootay to us kalimay kay aakhiri hurf ko sakin karkay saans tor-day phir kuch peechay say lauta kar padhay

TAKHTI NO.27 : Ajzaa e Qawaaed

TAKHTI NO.28 : Kalimaat e Islaam

ARABI HUROOF KAY MAKHARIJ
TAJWEED SIKHNAY KAY LIYE :
ARABI MEIN 29 HUROOF AUR 17 MAKHARIJ HAIN

مخارج حروف

Zubaan kay baayein (left) kinaray ko baayein jaanib (left side) kay upar kay daanton ko lagaanay say	ض	Aakhiri halaq jo seenay say qareeb hai	ء ہ
Uoopar kay daanth neechay hooton kay kachcha hissa ko lagnay say	ف	Doono hooton ka kachchay hissa milnay say	ب
Zubaan ki jard par jeeb kay andurooni hissay say	ق	Zubaan ki nook ko uoopar kay datoon ki jard ko lagaanay say	ت د ط
Zubaan ki jard par jeeb kay baahari hissay say	ك	Zubaan ki noak ko uoopar daaton kay kinaaray ko lagaanay say	ث ذ ظ
Zubaan ki noak kay qareebi hissay ko uoopar kay daaton kay masoordo ko lagaanay say	ل	Zubaan ka darmiyani hissa aur taalu kay darmiyaani hissay ko lagnay say	ج ش ی
Doono hooton ka hissa milnay say	م	Darmiyaani halaq say	ح ع
Zubaan ki noak ko uoopar kay daaton kay masoordo ko lagaanay say	ن	Ibtedayi halaq jo muuh kay taraf hai ussay ada hota hai	خ غ
Doono hooton ko goal karnay say	و	Zubaan ki nook ko uooper kay daaton kay masoordo ko lagaanay say	ر
In huroofon ko hamesha pur (mota) padhay خ غ ص ض ط ظ ق	note	Doono daaton ko milakar – zubaan ki noak ko neechay kay daaton kay uoopari hissay ko lagaanay say nikalta hai	ز س ص

ث س ص، ت ط، ث ذ ظ، د ض، ض ظ، ق ك، ح ہ، ع ء

NOTE = in huroofon ki adayigi mein dhiyaan rakhnay ki khaas zaroorat hai

MASNOON KALIMAAT : مسنون کلمات

IN KALIMAAT KO YAAD KIJIYE AUR INHAIN ISTEMAAL KIJIYE IN MEIN BADI BARKAT HAI IN KALIMAAT KA MATLAB BHI YAAD KIJIYE

1	Koi kaam shuru karo	To kaho	BISMIL LAAH بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ	Shuru Allaah kay naam say
2	Kisi ko salaam karo	To kaho	AS SALAAMU ALIAKUM WA RAHMATUL LAAHI WA BARAKA-TUH اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهٗ	Tum par salamati aur Allaah ki rahmat aur barkat nazil ho
3	Salaam ka jawaab do	To kaho	WA ALIAKU MUS SALAAM WA RAHMATUL LAAHI WA BARAKA-TUH وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهٗ	Aur tum par bhi salamati aur Allaah ki rahmat aur barkat nazil ho
4	Koi khairiyat poochay ya koi neimat hasil ho	To kaho	AL HAMDU LIL LAAH اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ	Tamaam tareefein Allaah kay liye hain
5	Kuch karnay ka iraada ho	To kaho	IN-SHAA ALLAAH اِنْشَاءَ اللّٰهُ	Agar Allaah nay chaha
6	Kisi baat par taajjub ho	To kaho	ALLAAHU AKBAR – SUBHAA-NALLAAH اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ	Allaah sub say bada hai, Allaah paak hai
7	Kisi cheez ki tareef karna ho	To kaho	MAA-SHAA ALLAAH مَاشَاءَ اللّٰهُ	Jo Allaah chahay
8	Koi kuch day (ya) achcha sulook karay	To kaho	JAZAA KAL-LAAH جَزَاكَ اللّٰهُ	Allaah aap ko behtar badla ata karay
9	Cheenk aaye	To kaho	AL HAMDU LIL-LAAH اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ	Tamaam tareefein Allaah kay liye hain
10	Cheenk ka jawaab do	To kaho	YAR HAMU KAL-LAAH يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰهُ	Allaah tum par rahem karay
11	Cheenk nay waala phir yeh jawaab day		YAH-DEE KUMUL-LAAHU WA-YUSLI HU BAA-LAKUM يَهْدِيْكُمُ اللّٰهُ وَيُصْلِحُ بَالَكُمْ	Allaah tumhay hidayat day aur tumahray haal ki islaah karay
12	Jab ghussa aaye	To kaho	A'OOZUBIL-LAAHI MINASH SHAITAA-NIR RAJEEM اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ	Mein Allaah ki panaah chahta hoon shaitaan mardood say
13	Kisi ki mout ki khabar suno (ya) kuch nuqsaan ho jaaye (ya) koi takleef pahonchay	To kaho	IN-NAA LIL LAAHI WA IN-NAA ILAIHI RAA JI'OON اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَاِنَّا اِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُوْنَ	Hum Allaah hi kay liye hai aur u'si taraf laut kar jaana hai
14	Unchi jagaah par chadtay waqt		ALLAAHU AKBAR اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ	Allaah sub say bada hai
15	Neechay utartay huay padhay		SUBHAA-NALLAAH سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ	Allaah paak hai

JUMAH SPECIAL

Hazrat Anas aur Aboo Hurairah (RA) say riwayat hai kay huzoor (SAWS) nay farmaaya kay jo shakhs jumah kay din asar ki namaaz kay baad apni jagaah say uthnay say pehlay 80 martabah yeh durood e shareef padhay, uskay 80 saal kay gunaah (sagheerah) muaaf hongay aur 80 saal ki ibadat ka sawaab uskay liye likha jaayega. (al-qaulul badee)

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وَعَلٰى اٰلِهٖ وَسَلِّمْ تَسْلِيْمًا

ALLAAHUM-MA SAL-LI A'LAA MUHAM-MADI-NIN NABI YIL UM-MIYI WA A'LAA AALI-HEE WA SAL-LIM TASLEE-MAA

Note : this book is an ideal syllabus of basic deeniyaat for those schools, who are following the dual concept of modern & Islamic education. Hence, we request to all those school managements' to include this book in their Islamic education syllabus for the benefit of the students in general and aakhirat in particular.

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- AUR ZIYAADAH MALOOMAAT KAY LIYE IS KITAAB KAY DOOSRAY HISSA DEENIYAAT (PART – II) PADHIYE

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